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## (54) SYNTHETIC PHYLLOSILICATE

(57) Abstract:

PRO LEM TO E SOLVED: To obtain a high-specific gravity and low-viscosity silicate, excellent in dispersion stability and capable of providing a dispersion system good in transparency by selecting a synthetic phyllosilicate having a specified viscosity of the dispersion at a prescribed concentration, a specified visible light transmittance, a specified swelling degree and a specified cation exchange capacity.

SOLUTION: This synthetic phyllosilicate having 3-10cP, preferably 4-7cP apparent viscosity of a 3% aqueous dispersion measured with a rookfield type viscometer, ≥60%, preferably ≥80% visible light transmittance of a 1% dispersion measured with a cell having 10mm optical pass length, ≥20mL/2g, preferably ≥30mL/2g swelling degree in water and 50-130 mequiv., preferably 60-100 meguiv. cation exchange capacity and preferably a composition of smectite is selected. The synthetic phyllosilicate is obtained by carrying out a hydrothermal reaction of an Mg salt (e.g. MgSO4) and/or an Al salt [e.g. A12(S04)3] with water glass, filtering and washing the resultant reactional treated product, removing the unreacted or free inorganic salts and drying the obtained product.

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#### **CLAIMS**

## [Claim(s)]

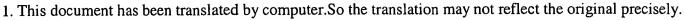
[Claim 1] The apparent viscosity measured by the Brookfield viscometer of drainage system dispersion liquid 3% is 3-10cP, degree of swellings are 20ml / 2g or more, and cation exchange capacity is 50-130. Synthetic stratified silicate characterized by the light permeability of 1% dispersion liquid measured in the cel which are milliequivalent / 100g and is 10mm of optical path lengths being 60% or more.

[Claim 2] The synthetic stratified silicate according to claim 1 characterized by a stratified silicate being a smectite.

[Claim 3] The synthetic stratified silicate according to claim 1 with which hydrothermal reaction of magnesium salt and/or an aluminum salt, and the water glass is carried out, and a stratified silicate obtains a hydrothermal-reaction processing object, filters and washes this, and is characterized by unreacted or being dried and obtained after removing the salts of isolation.

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## **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

# [Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] this invention is excellent in the transparency and distributed stability of a dispersed system when distributing this in a medium, and relates to the synthetic stratified silicate moreover characterized by the viscosity of distributed liquid being very low. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The features of the stratified silicate known as thickening material are thickening nature, bloating tendency, dispersibility, cation-exchange nature, adsorptivity, colloid nature (particle nature), etc. A synthetic stratified silicate makes conspicuous the thickening nature and colloid nature in these features. However, into the use of a synthetic stratified silicate, thickening nature is disliked rather and can search for only bloating tendency, dispersibility, particle nature, and transparency. In a Prior art, it distributes completely in the water which is not obtained, and this invention becomes almost transparent, and aims at moreover the viscosity of distributed liquid offering a low composition stratified silicate extremely.

## [0003]

[Means for Solving the Problem] As a result of repeating research wholeheartedly about a synthetic stratified silicate, this invention persons filtered the synthetic stratified silicate slurry [ finishing / hydrothermal reaction ] taken out from the autoclave, fully washed by high polarity organic solvents, such as water or alcohol, and a ketone, after removing the mineral of isolation, when it dried, find out unreacted or that the low composition stratified silicate of thickening nature is obtained extremely, and came to make this invention based on this knowledge. Namely, the apparent viscosity which measured this invention by the Brookfield viscometer of drainage system distribution liquid (1) 3% (% which shows composition in this specification shows weight %) is 3-10cP. Degree of swellings are 20ml / 2g or more, and cation exchange capacity is 50-130. They are a milliequivalent / 100g. And the visible light transmittance of 1% distribution liquid measured in the cell of 10mm of optical path lengths is 60%. The synthetic stratified silicate characterized by being above, (2) The synthetic stratified silicate given in (1) term characterized by a stratified silicate being a smectite, And (3) stratified silicate carries out hydrothermal reaction of magnesium salt and/or an aluminum salt, and the water glass, and obtains a hydrothermal-reaction processing object. This is filtered and washed and they are unreacted or the thing which offers the synthetic stratified silicate given in (1) term characterized by being dried and obtained after removing the salts of isolation.

### [0004]

[Embodiments of the Invention] What method which especially a limit does not have and is learned until now is sufficient as the synthetic method by the hydrothermal reaction for obtaining a stratified silicate in this invention itself. For example, after four processes, manufacture of the coprecipitation gel of a metallic oxide used as a crystal-lattice component, manufacture of the slurry which added convertibility cation solution, hydrothermal-reaction processing, and filtration and rinsing, the synthetic stratified silicate of this invention is dried and ground, and is obtained. The coprecipitation gel of the 1st process maintains aluminum salt water solutions, such as magnesium salt solution, such as magnesium sulfate and a magnesium chloride, and/or an aluminum sulfate, and an aluminum chloride, and ammonium nature water glass solution at predetermined pH, makes precipitate generate, it rinses this, filters it and is obtained. This hydration gel is amorphous, and since composition of the synthetic stratified silicate finally generated is decided according to the chemical composition of this gel, the charge of each solution is adjusted so that it

may become a mole ratio according to the composition of the stratified silicate of the purposes, such as a montmorillonite, a beidellite, and a saponite. It is desirable to make it become composition similar to a smectite in this invention, and it is more desirable to make it become composition similar to a saponite.

[0005] At the 2nd process, water is added and stirred to the coprecipitation gel first obtained at the 1st process, and it considers as the shape of a slurry, the solution of the solution of a convertibility cation, for example, the hydroxide of alkali metal, a carbonate, fluorides, or such mixture is added to this, and it fully stirs. Convertibility cations are for example, sodium ion, potassium ion, etc., and, as for the solution added here, for example, sodium-hydroxide solution etc. is raised. At the 3rd process, hydrothermal processing of the slurry is carried out by reacting teaching the start gel constituent slurry prepared at the 2nd process of the above to an autoclave, and stirring under a spontaneous generation pressure at 100-350 degrees C. About the 1-3rd processes, the method to the 3rd process of the manufacture method of the synthetic stratified silicate of a publication etc. is employable as JP,63-6486,B, for example. [0006] In this invention, the slurry obtained at the 3rd process of the above is filtered and washed as the 4th process, and the mineral of unreacted or isolation is removed. If this is dried and ground, the low composition stratified silicate of thickening nature can be obtained. Water or an organic solvent can perform washing in the 4th process of this invention. When washing with water, it is desirable to wash until the conductivity of a penetrant remover becomes 300 or less second/cm, and it is desirable to wash 3 times or more using water or 30ml or more of warm water to slurry 100ml. When using an organic solvent, it is desirable to be able to use high polarity organic solvents, such as alcohol and a ketone, and to wash 3 times or more by 50ml or more of organic solvents to slurry 100ml. Moreover, dryness and trituration can also be performed, after washing with water and replacing water by the organic solvent. If substitution by the organic solvent is performed and it dries, a porous soft cake is obtained and it can be made powder by light crack.

[0007] Thus, the synthetic stratified silicate of this invention obtained has the swelling force and cation-exchange ability which are not inferior to the conventional synthetic stratified silicate in spite of not seeing most manifestations of thickening nature, and it has the property that distributed liquid is almost transparent and colorless. Although these characters change with the mole ratio of each component in the 1st process, degrees of washing of the 4th process, etc. In this invention Brookfield viscometer (it measures by 60rpm) apparent viscosity drainage system distribution liquid usually 3% 3 -10cP, desirable -- 4 -7cP -- further -- desirable -- 4 -5cP it is -- an underwater degree of swelling -- 20ml / 2g or more -- desirable -- 30ml/-- 2g or more cation exchange capacity -- 50-130 a milliequivalent / 100g -- desirable -- 60-100 the visible light transmittance of 1% distribution liquid which is a milliequivalent / 100g and was measured in the cell of 10mm of optical path lengths -- 60% the above -- desirable -- 80% the above -- more -- desirable -- 90% It is above.

[8000]

[Effect of the Invention] When the existing synthetic stratified silicate raised the specific gravity of a drainage system slurry and concentration was raised utterly, it was impossible for obtaining the slurry which viscosity also rose and was moreover excellent in distributed stability with high specific gravity and hypoviscosity. By having the above properties, the synthetic stratified silicate of this invention can expect the manifestation of various properties other than the thickening nature of a stratified silicate, can blend a desired amount with drainage system distribution liquid or a drainage system slurry, and, moreover, is excellent in dispersibility and distributed stability. Although specific gravity is high when water is made to suspend the synthetic stratified silicate of this invention, although viscosity will also rise greatly with the specific gravity of distributed liquid to obtain the distributed liquid which followed, for example, raised specific gravity from water if the conventional synthetic stratified silicate is used, viscosity can obtain the distributed liquid excellent in the distributed stability of high-specific-gravity hypoviscosity pressed down because it was more slightly [ than water ] high. And since the visible light transmittance is high, as for the distributed liquid of the synthetic stratified silicate of this invention, it can offer the good dispersed system of transparency, and the use range is latus.

[0009]

[Example] Next, this invention is further explained to a detail based on an example. Warm water 190 of 135 degrees C of examples It is 136.6kg of magnesium sulfate to a liter. It dissolved and the solution 1 was prepared. On the other hand, 19.6kg of aluminum sulfates is dissolved in 36l. of

30-degree C warm water, and it is 30-degree C warm water 170 about a solution 2. It is 132.6kg of No. 3 sodium silicates to a liter. And 34.6kg of sodium hydroxides was dissolved and respectively. Stirring a solution 3 was prepared, olution 1, it applied for 45 minutes and degradually. Here, it added gradually, having covered [2] it here for 20 minutes. It is 9.4, measuring pH of this mixed solution. 20% of sodium-hydroxide solution was added so that it might become. The generated raw material gel performed filtration and washing with the filter press, and the cake was moved to the autoclave with 800l. of water. After adding the solution which dissolved 1-3kg of sodium hydroxides in 10l. of water here and adjusting pH to it 10.1-10.2, an autoclave is sealed, and it is 3.5 at the conditions of temperature 250 \*\* and spontaneous generation pressure 40 kg/cm2. Time hydrothermal processing was performed. Synthetic stratified silicate slurry 900 after hydrothermal reaction The liter was filtered with the filter press, 300l. of 60-degree C warm water washed 3 times, unreacted or after removing the salts of isolation, it dried and ground and 70kg of samples 1 was obtained.

[0010] It processes completely like [example 2 hydrothermal processing, filtration, and washing with warm water] an example 1, and is methyl alcohol 100 about after that and a cake. After washing in the liter and replacing water in alcohol, it dried and cracked and 70kg of samples 2 was obtained. After performing alcoholic substitution, when it dried, the porous soft dryness cake was obtained, powerful trituration was not able to be carried out but \*\* was also able to obtain the sample 2 by the light crack.

[0011] Except having used the acetone instead of example 3 methyl alcohol, it processed completely like the example 2 and 70kg of samples 3 was obtained. The soft dryness cake was obtained by porosity like the example 2, and the sample 3 was able to be obtained by the light crack.

[0012] It processed completely like [example of comparison 1 hydrothermal processing] the example 1, and as it was, it dried, the obtained synthetic stratified silicate slurry was ground, without carrying out filtration and washing, and the sample 4 was obtained.

Processing completely like [example of comparison 2 hydrothermal processing] the example 1, only filtration performed the obtained synthetic stratified silicate slurry, and washing was dried and ground, without carrying out and obtained the sample 5.

[0013] The next measurement was performed about each sample obtained in examples 1-3 and the examples 1-2 of comparison.

- (1) The apparent viscosity in 25 degrees C of 3% water dispersion of viscosity each sample was measured by 60rpm by the Brookfield viscometer.
- (2) The degree of swelling of each degree of swelling underwater sample was measured.
- (3) About 1% water dispersion of cation-exchange-capacity (4) visible light-transmittance each sample, the light transmittance (water was made into 100%) with 10mm [ of optical path lengths ] and a wavelength of 500nm was measured. A result is shown in Table 1. [0014]

[Table 1]

試料Ma	粘度 (cP)	膨満度 (m1/2g)	陽イオン交換容量 (ミリ当量/100g)	可视光透過率 (%)	<b>编</b> 考
1	4. 4	30	70. 1	90. 1	実施例 1
2	4. 0	32	70. 9	91. 3	" 2
3	4. 2	35	<b>75.</b> 1	<b>93.</b> 0	″ 3
4	1250	62	73. 3	76. 5	比較例1
5	503	43	71, 8	B4. 6	<b>"</b> 2

[0015] From the result of Table 1, although the swelling force is slightly inferior as compared with the conventional synthetic stratified silicate (comparison samples 1 and 2), the synthetic stratified silicate of this invention has equivalent cation exchange capacity, and its visible light transmittance of distributed liquid is high, and, moreover, it is understood that viscosity is very low.





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#### (54) 【発明の名称】 合成層状ケイ酸塩

#### (57)【要約】

【課題】 水などに分散したときに分散系の透明性、分散性、分散安定性に優れ、しかも増粘作用が極めて低い合成層状ケイ酸塩を提供する。

【解決手段】 3%水系分散液のB型粘度計で測定した見掛け粘度が3~10cPであり、膨潤度が20ml/2g以上であり、陽イオン交換容量が50~130 ミリ当量/100gであり、かつ、光路長10mのセルで測定した1%分散液の可視光透過率が60%以上である合成層状ケイ酸塩、及び水熱反応後の合成層状ケイ酸塩スラリーを、沪過、洗浄して未反応又は遊離の塩類を除去後、乾燥して得られる合成層状ケイ酸塩。

#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 3%水系分散液のB型粘度計で測定した見掛け粘度が3~10cPであり、膨潤度が20ml/2g以上であり、陽イオン交換容量が50~130 ミリ当量/100gであり、かつ、光路長10mのセルで測定した1%分散液の可視光透過率が60%以上であることを特徴とする合成層状ケイ酸塩。

【請求項2】 層状ケイ酸塩がスメクタイトであることを特徴とする請求項1記載の合成層状ケイ酸塩。

【請求項3】 層状ケイ酸塩がマグネシウム塩及び/又はアルミニウム塩と水ガラスとを水熱反応させて水熱反応処理物を得、これを沪過、洗浄して未反応又は遊離の塩類を除去後、乾燥して得られたものであることを特徴とする請求項1記載の合成層状ケイ酸塩。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

#### [0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、これを媒体中に分散させたときの分散系の透明性と分散安定性に優れ、しかも、分散液の粘度が極めて低いことを特徴とする合成層状ケイ酸塩に関する。

#### [0002]

【従来の技術及び発明が解決しようとする課題】増粘材として知られる層状ケイ酸塩の特徴は、増粘性、膨潤性、分散性、陽イオン交換性、吸着性、コロイド性(微粒子性)などである。合成層状ケイ酸塩は、これらの特徴の中の増粘性及びコロイド性を際立たせたものである。ところが、合成層状ケイ酸塩の用途の中には、増粘性はむしろ嫌われ、膨潤性、分散性、微粒子性、透明性のみを求められる場合もある。本発明は、従来の技術では得られていない、水に完全に分散してほぼ透明となり、しかも分散液の粘度が極めて低い合成層状ケイ酸塩を提供することを目的とする。

#### [0003]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者らは、合成層状 ケイ酸塩について鋭意研究を重ねた結果、オートクレー ブから取り出した水熱反応済みの合成層状ケイ酸塩スラ リーを沪過し、水、あるいは、アルコール、ケトンなど の高極性有機溶剤で十分に洗浄し、未反応又は遊離の無 機塩類を除いた後に乾燥すると、極めて増粘性の低い合 成層状ケイ酸塩が得られることを見出し、この知見に基 づき本発明をなすに至った。 すなわち本発明は、(1) 3% (本明細書において組成を示す%は重量%を示す)水 系分散液のB型粘度計で測定した見掛け粘度が3~10cP であり、膨潤度が20ml/2g以上であり、陽イオン交換容 量が50~130 ミリ当量/100gであり、かつ、光路長10mm のセルで測定した1%分散液の可視光透過率が60%以上で あることを特徴とする合成層状ケイ酸塩、(2)層状ケ イ酸塩がスメクタイトであることを特徴とする(1)項 記載の合成層状ケイ酸塩、及び(3)層状ケイ酸塩がマ グネシウム塩及び/又はアルミニウム塩と水ガラスとを

水熱反応させて水熱反応処理物を得、これを沪過、洗浄して未反応又は遊離の塩類を除去後、乾燥して得られた ものであることを特徴とする(1)項記載の合成層状ケイ酸塩を提供するものである。

#### [0004]

【発明の実施の形態】本発明において層状ケイ酸塩を得 るための水熱反応による合成方法自体は特に制限はな く、これまでに知られているどのような方法でもよい。 例えば、本発明の合成層状ケイ酸塩は、結晶格子成分と なる金属酸化物の共沈ゲルの調製、交換性陽イオン水溶 液を添加したスラリーの調製、水熱反応処理、沪過・水 洗の4つの工程の後に乾燥、粉砕して得られる。第1工 程の共沈ゲルは、硫酸マグネシウムや塩化マグネシウム などのマグネシウム塩水溶液及び/又は硫酸アルミニウ ムや塩化アルミニウムなどのアルミニウム塩水溶液とア ンモニウム性水ガラス水溶液を所定のpHに保って沈殿 物を生成させ、これを水洗、沪過して得られる。この水 和ゲルは無定形で、かつ、このゲルの化学組成に応じ て、最終的に生成する合成層状ケイ酸塩の組成が決まる ので、モンモリロナイト、バイデライト、サポナイトと いった目的の層状ケイ酸塩の構成に応じたモル比となる ように各水溶液の仕込み量を調整する。本発明では、ス メクタイトに類似した組成となるようにするのが好まし く、サポナイトに類似した組成となるようにするのがさ らに好ましい。

【0005】第2工程では、まず第1工程で得た共沈ゲルに水を加え、攪拌してスラリー状とし、これに交換性陽イオンの水溶液、例えばアルカリ金属の水酸化物、炭酸塩、フッ化物、あるいはこれらの混合物の水溶液を加えて十分に攪拌する。交換性陽イオンは例えばナトリウムイオン、カリウムイオンなどであり、ここで加える水溶液は例えば水酸化ナトリウム水溶液などがあげられる。第3工程では、上記第2工程で調製した出発ゲル組成物スラリーをオートクレーブに仕込み、100~350℃で自生圧力下攪拌しながら反応を行うことにより、スラリーを水熱処理する。第1~3工程については、例えば特公昭63-6486号に記載の合成層状ケイ酸塩の製造方法の第3工程までの方法などを採用することができる。

【0006】本発明では第4工程として、前記第3工程で得られたスラリーを沪過、洗浄し、未反応又は遊離の無機塩類を除去する。これを乾燥・粉砕すると、増粘性の低い合成層状ケイ酸塩を得ることができる。本発明の第4工程における洗浄は水又は有機溶媒によって行うことができる。水で洗浄する場合には、洗浄液の導電率が300μs/cm以下になるまで洗浄することが好ましく、スラリー100m1に対し水又は温水30m1以上を用いて3回以上洗浄するのが好ましい。有機溶媒を用いる場合は、アルコール、ケトンなどの高極性有機溶媒を用いることができ、スラリー100m1に対し有機溶媒を用いることができ、スラリー100m1に対し有機溶媒を用いることができ、スラリー100m1に対し有機溶媒を用いることができ、スラリー100m1に対し有機溶

媒50m1以上で3回以上洗浄することが好ましい。また、水で洗浄した後、有機溶媒で水を置換してから乾燥、粉砕を行うこともできる。有機溶媒による置換を行って乾燥すると多孔質の軟らかいケーキが得られ、軽い解砕で粉末にすることができる。

【0007】このようにして得られる本発明の合成層状ケイ酸塩は、増粘性の発現は殆どみられないにもかかわらず、従来の合成層状ケイ酸塩に劣らぬ膨潤力と陽イオン交換能を有し、分散液がほとんど無色透明であるという特性を有する。これらの性状は、第1工程での各成分のモル比や第4工程の洗浄の度合いなどにより異なるが、本発明においては、3%水系分散液をB型粘度計(60 rpm で測定)見掛け粘度が通常3~10cP、好ましくは4~7cP、さらに好ましくは4~5cPであり、水中での膨潤度が20ml/2g以上、好ましくは30ml/2g以上、陽イオン交換容量が50~130ミリ当量/100g、好ましくは60~100ミリ当量/100gであり、かつ、光路長10mmのセルで測定した1%分散液の可視光透過率が60%以上、好ましくは80%以上、より好ましくは90%以上である。

#### [0008]

【発明の効果】既存の合成層状ケイ酸塩は、水系スラリ 一の比重を高めようとして濃度を上げると、粘度も上昇 してしまい、高比重・低粘度でしかも分散安定性に優れ たスラリーを得ることは不可能であった。本発明の合成 層状ケイ酸塩は、上記のような性質を有することによ り、層状ケイ酸塩の増粘性以外の種々の性質の発現を期 待して、水系分散液や水系スラリーに所望の量を配合す ることができ、しかも分散性、分散安定性に優れてい る。したがって、例えば、水より比重を高めた分散液を 得たい場合に、従来の合成層状ケイ酸塩を用いると分散 液の比重とともに粘度も大きく上昇するが、本発明の合 成層状ケイ酸塩を水に懸濁させると、比重は高いが粘度 は水よりわずかに高いだけに抑えられた、高比重低粘度 の分散安定性に優れた分散液を得ることができる。しか も、本発明の合成層状ケイ酸塩の分散液は可視光透過率 が高いので、透明性のよい分散系を提供でき、その利用 範囲は広い。

#### [0009]

【実施例】次に、本発明を実施例に基づいてさらに詳細 に説明する。

#### 実施例1

35℃の温水190 リットルに硫酸マグネシウム136.6kg を溶解し、溶液1を調製した。一方、30℃の温水36リットルに硫酸アルミニウム19.6kgを溶解し溶液2を、30℃の温水170 リットルに3号ケイ酸ナトリウム132.6kg 及び水酸化ナトリウム34.6kgを溶解し溶液3を、それぞれ調製した。溶液1に溶液3を攪拌しながら45分間かけて徐々に加えた。ここに、溶液2を20分間かけて徐々に加え

た。この混合溶液のpHを測定しながら、9.4 になるように20%の水酸化ナトリウム溶液を加えた。生成した原料ゲルは、フィルタープレスで沪過、洗浄を行い、ケーキは水800リットルとともにオートクレーブに移した。ここに、水酸化ナトリウム1~3kgを水10リットルに溶解した溶液を加えてpHを10.1~10.2に調整した後、オートクレーブを密封し、温度250 ℃、自生圧力40kg/cm²の条件で3.5 時間水熱処理を行った。水熱反応後の合成層状ケイ酸塩スラリー900 リットルを、フィルタープレスで沪過し、60℃の温水300リットルで3回洗浄して、未反応あるいは遊離の塩類を除いた後、乾燥、粉砕して試料1を70kg得た。

#### 【0010】実施例2

水熱処理、沪過、温水による洗浄までは、実施例1と全く同様に処理し、その後、ケーキをメチルアルコール10 0 リットルで洗浄して水をアルコールで置換した後に乾燥・解砕して試料2を70kg得た。アルコール置換を行った後に乾燥すると、多孔質の軟らかい乾燥ケーキが得られ、強力な粉砕をせずとも、軽い解砕で試料2を得ることができた。

#### 【0011】実施例3

メチルアルコールの代わりにアセトンを用いた以外は実施例2と全く同様に処理し、試料3を70kg得た。実施例2と同様に多孔質で軟らかい乾燥ケーキが得られ、軽い解砕で試料3を得ることができた。

#### 【0012】比較例1

水熱処理までは実施例1と全く同様に処理し、得られた 合成層状ケイ酸塩スラリーを、沪過も洗浄もせずに、そ のまま乾燥、粉砕して試料4を得た。

#### 比較例2

水熱処理までは実施例1と全く同様に処理し、得られた 合成層状ケイ酸塩スラリーを、沪過だけ行い、洗浄はせ ずに乾燥、粉砕して試料5を得た。

【0013】実施例1~3及び比較例1~2で得た各試料について、次の測定を行った。

#### (1)粘度

各試料の3%水分散液の25℃における見掛け粘度をB型粘度計で60rpmで測定した。

#### (2)膨潤度

水中での各試料の膨潤度を測定した。

#### (3)陽イオン交換容量

#### (4)可視光透過率

各試料の1%水分散液について、光路長10mm、波長500nmの光透過率(水を100%とした)を測定した。結果を表1に示す。

[0014]

【表1】

表 1

試料Ma	粘度 (cP)	影響度 (m1/2g)	勝イオン交換容量 (39当量/100g)	可视光透過率 (%)	■ 有
1	4.4	30	70. 1	90. 1	突直例 1
2	4. 0	32	70. 9	91. 3	<i>"</i> 2
·з	4. 2	35	75. 1	93.0	<b>"</b> 3
4	1250	62	73. 3	76.5	上較例1
5	503	43	71. 8	B4. 6	<b>"</b> 2

【0015】表1の結果より、本発明の合成層状ケイ酸塩は、従来の合成層状ケイ酸塩(比較試料1及び2)に比較して、膨潤力はわずかに劣るものの、同等の陽イオ

ン交換容量を有し、分散液の可視光透過率が高く、しか も粘度が極めて低いことがわかる。